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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/054,628	01/22/2002	Thomas James Klofta	7571RD	7063
	7590 09/03/200 R & GAMBLE COMP.	EXAMINER		
Global Legal D		STEPHENS, JACQUELINE F		
Sycamore Building - 4th Floor 299 East Sixth Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CINCINNATI,	OH 45202	3761		
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		09/03/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary		A	oplication No.	Δ	pplicant(s)				
		10	0/054,628	ĸ	(LOFTA ET AL.				
		E	caminer	Δ	rt Unit				
		Ja	cqueline F. Stephens	3	761				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun or Reply	ication appear	s on the cover sheet w	ith the cor	respondence ad	ldress			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNI nsions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comm of period for reply specified above is less than thirty (3 of period for reply is specified above, the maximum stare to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months a ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CATION. of 37 CFR 1.136(a) nunication. 0) days, a reply with atutory period will ap will, by statute, caus	. In no event, however, may a in the statutory minimum of thin oply and will expire SIX (6) MOI se the application to become Al	reply be timely rty (30) days w NTHS from the BANDONED(filed ill be considered timel mailing date of this c 35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status									
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on <u>10/31/07</u>	• ·						
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.								
3)	Since this application is in condition	for allowance	except for formal mat	ters, prose	ecution as to the	e merits is			
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.								
Disposit	ion of Claims								
4)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-6,8,9,11 and 13-22</u> is/are pending in the application.								
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.								
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
6)🛛	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-6,8,9,11 and 13-22</u> is/are rejected.								
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.								
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.								
Applicat	ion Papers								
9)	The specification is objected to by the	e Examiner.							
10)	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.								
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Exam	iner. Note the attache	d Office A	ction or form P7	ΓΟ-152.			
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119								
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation	documents ha documents ha of the priority on al Bureau (P	ave been received. ave been received in A documents have beer CT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application received	No	Stage			
Attachmen	t(s)								
	ee of References Cited (PTO-892)			Summary (P					
3) 🔲 Infor	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (F mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or er No(s)/Mail Date				ent Application (PTC	O-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11, 13-26 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11, and 13-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roe USPN 5609587.

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As to claims 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 13-26, Roe discloses the present invention substantially as claimed. However, Roe does not disclose the exact amount of a rheological agent present in the lotion composition. Roe teaches the lotion composition can have optional components, such as a stabilizer (col. 23, lines 35-36). Roe teaches the cellulose derivatives are used as a stabilizer. A rheological agent in a lotion composition generally affects the ability of the composition to flow or be deformed. A stabilizer also affects the deformation of the composition. Therefore, Roe discloses cellulose derivatives as a rheological agent as broadly as claimed.

Roe recognizes the amount of the components can be varied and this will affect the viscosity of the lotion composition (col. 10, lines 38-42). Roe, therefore recognizes the stability of the composition is a result effective variable of percentage of components used, including the percentage of the rheological agent. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the article of Roe with the claimed amount of rheological agent, since discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.

Roe does not disclose the claimed rheological agents. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to use the composite in a non-absorbent application, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

The absorbent article comprises:

a) a vapor permeable backsheet (col. 6, lines 2-3);

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b) a liquid pervious topsheet **520** positioned in facing relation with the backsheet

530;

c) an absorbent core **540** located between said backsheet and

said topsheet (Roe col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 1);

and d) a skin care composition on at least a portion of a wearer-contacting surface of

the absorbent article (Roe Abstract and col. 10, lines 25-31), which comprises from

about 10 to about 95 weight percent of an emollient (Roe col. 17, lines 61-64) and from

about 5 to about 90 weight percent of a wax (Roe col. 21, lines 35-38). Roe discloses

the use of other components, such as stabilizers and viscosity modifiers (col. 23, lines

27-44. Roe discloses a surfactant in the lotion composition (Roe col. 21, line 40 through

col. 23, line 25).

Roe does not disclose the claimed viscosity and elastic modulus. However, it is

the Examiner's position that the viscosity and elastic modulus is inherent in the structure

taught by Roe since the specification defines an absorbent article having a skin care

composition with the same materials taught in Roe. When the structure recited in the

reference is substantially identical to that of the claims of the instant invention, claimed

properties or functions are presumed to be inherent (MPEP 2112-2112.01). A prima

facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established when the

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reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function and the examiner can not determine whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention but has basis for shifting the burden of proof as in *In re Fitzgerald*, 619 F.2d 67, 70 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA 1980).

As to claim 2, Roe discloses the emollient is selected from the claimed group of materials (Roe col. 15, line 47 through col. 16, line 24).

As to claim 3, Roe discloses the emollient is a petroleum-based emollient selected from the group consisting of petrolatum, mineral oil, and mixtures thereof (Roe col. 16, lines 6-33).

As to claim 4, Roe discloses the wax is selected from the group consisting of the claimed materials (Roe col. 21, lines 20-24).

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacqueline F. Stephens whose telephone number is (571) 272-4937. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tanya Zalukaeva can be reached on (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jacqueline F Stephens/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3761